

MEXICO. WASHINGTON.

Special Report to the New York Herald.

Government Commanders in League with the Revolutionists.

The Border to Be Turned Over to the Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Matamoros:

MATAMOROS, Dec. 26, 1871.

Despatches from Monterey state positively that certain government commanders in league with revolutionists will turn the entire border over to them. Trevino and Canales, Governor of Tamaulapas, are now consulting at Linares.

The attack on Mier is postponed.

Querosa, in Monterey, has his forces reinforced for five days.

Trevino's forces have mostly been given to Martinez for the movement on San Luis.

Four thousand dollars arrived here from Tampico for the payment of the troops, but twenty-nine thousand are due. There is much discontent.

Strict orders have been issued against any goods going free from the Zone to the interior.

ROUMANIA.

Allied Imperialist Pressure on the Danubian Government.

Foreign Interests in the Local Railway System and a "Daily Mail to India."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1871.

The Rumanian Porte, backed by Russia and Austria, is sharply pressing the government of the Danubian Principalities for a settlement of its railway obligations.

The vast and united imperialist pressure which is just now being brought to bear on the government of the Danubian Principalities with the view of forcing the Executive to a fulfillment of its railway obligations, appears, at first sight, to be a very weak and unimportant matter.

An interference in this direction is an error. Not only are Turkey, Russia and Austria remonstrating with the Danubian government, but England stands behind their joint action, and watches the result of their joint action.

The plan of a through railway to India is involved in the matter.

In London, during the present month of December, Mr. Hyde Clarke, late British Cotton Commissioner in Persia, delivered an address at the Society of Arts on the scheme for a through railway to India, to a large and highly educated audience.

Mr. Clarke declared his conviction that a vast increased British trade with all India, Ceylon, the Netherlands and Spanish India, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand was "waiting for us" (the English people) on the completion of a proposed line through Turkey—indeed, a daily mail to India.

The proposed construction of the Turkish railways appears to have produced great alarm in Serbia and among the other Slavonian nationalities. The correspondence of the day asserts that such an event would probably bring about the revival of the Eastern question, and that in a more menacing form than ever.

According to report, the Serbian government has already addressed an "extremely energetic note" to Constantinople, in which it protests against the Turkish line of railway passing through Bosnia.

The project, it is said, can only be regarded by Serbia as a direct menace, as the object of the proposed Serbian railway is, first, to exclude Serbia from the network of the European railways; and second, to serve as a strategic line against Serbia. The Serbian nation is powerful enough to recover her old frontiers, but she wishes all the nations of the East to rise from their graves. We wish for a free East from the Save to the Frith. This we must achieve, and we can achieve it in the most peaceful manner.

Europe permits us to seize the moment for the only work, but the time before us is short, and must be used carefully and wisely.

The article concludes by calling upon the Greeks and Roumanians to join the Slavonians against Turkey, and to make the exertions which they shall obtain complete independence.

In the meantime we learn that the Serbian government is negotiating with the Russian Government for a loan of £2,000,000 for the special purpose of constructing its own system of railways.

RUSSIA.

The Army Conscription Levy Rate for the Year 1872.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26, 1871.

An imperial decree appears in print to-day fixing the conscription for the Russian army for the year 1872 at six men in every 1,000.

FRANCE.

President Thiers in Opposition to the Project of an Income Tax.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1871.

President Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly to-day, in opposition to the project of an income tax.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prussian Military Pressure on the People of the Hostage Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1871.

The Germans have seized a prominent citizen of the town of Revin, in the department of Ardennes, because of a quarrel between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people.

It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded departments.

ENGLAND.

The Holiday Fete Prolonged.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1871.

To-day being observed as a holiday, the markets are closed, and business is wholly suspended.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Four thousand two hundred and thirty-six bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

How the Republican Campaign Committee Circulated Nearly a Million Documents.

Solicitor General Brewster Induced to Remain in the Department of Justice.

The Colombian Government, Its Debt and the Panama Railroad Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

Campaign Documents and the Franklin Privilege—How the Oracle is Worked in Washington—No Deceit of Applicants for the Labor and Capital Inquiry Commission.

The recent political campaign was conducted, so far as the republican party is concerned, by a resident executive committee, operating from this city. It appears that they distributed, from June until the 1st of December, a period of six months, 850,000 documents, specially prepared for partisan purposes. These documents included speeches of Senators Morton and Sherman, Secretary Delano and Postmaster General Crowell, besides pamphlets on national finance, the legislative record of the party, its relations to the labor and land grant questions, papers on the Ku Klux testimony, besides a variety of other matter. This documentary campaign began in Kentucky, in which State about eighty thousand copies were distributed. North Carolina received about ninety thousand, New York and Ohio about seventy-five thousand each. New Jersey, the same, and Pennsylvania about one hundred thousand. The whole operation is a curious illustration of how political parties are managed, and it must not be forgotten that all of these documents were franked by patriotic Congressmen. The democrats were quite inactive, not distributing more than one-third the republican total. The democracy also indulged in the luxury of the franking privilege.

The President will need to apply the proposed Civil Service Reform and Rules to applicants for the Labor and Capital Inquiry Commission. The author of the bill has alone received over one hundred applications for aid in securing appointments thereto. The Executive has had a number of applications, and there seems no lack of patriots willing to serve the cause of labor at a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

Disfranchising with Disfranchising—Rush for Places in the Civil Service—The Syndicate.

Commissioners of the Civil Service are about to dispose with the services of 300 surveyors of disfranchisement, and expects by this means to save not less than fifty thousand dollars to the government annually. The work of these officers will be devoted upon the assistance of internal revenue.

Congressmen and others are making strenuous efforts in the departments to have persons appointed to office before the Civil Service regulations go into effect. The public offices are overrun with applications, but the disposition to follow the path marked out by the President makes most of these efforts result in bitter disappointments. In the Internal Revenue Bureau all the appointments recently made have been in promotion, and two ladies have been given \$1,000 places. The highest pay of the just women employed in the departments has never been over \$900, except in one or two instances, and this apparent intention to pay them a fair salary is much commended.

Messrs. King, Hatt and Casler, clerks of the Treasury Department and special bearers of syndicate bonds to London, have returned to Washington.

Assistant Secretary Richardson and John P. Bigelow, of the Loan Branch, are to leave for this country on the 30th of December, and the American Sub-Treasury will be closed upon that date, in pursuance of orders, matters being a little hastened by a disposition towards unfriendly criticism on the part of various members of Congress over the management of the syndicate business.

Representatives from the Bank Divisions.

Several days before the adjournment of the Senate Senator Scott reported from the Committee on Finance an amendment bill providing that all taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided profits heretofore assessed or collected from corporations, mentioned in section 15 of the act to reduce internal taxes, from the time between the 1st of August, 1870, and 1st of January, 1871, shall be refunded, upon claim being made therefor, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Nothing in the act shall be construed as to prevent the collection or authorize the return of any such taxes for that part of the year 1870 prior to the 1st of August, and assessed and collected at the rate of five per cent. The Committee, in their report, say it was not the intention of the act of July, 1870, to levy and collect any other or greater tax for the year 1870 upon the dividends of earnings, incomes or gains by banks, trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, navigation and slackwater companies, than was to be levied and collected for that year upon other incomes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, says he is of the opinion that the amount of taxes paid or payable upon dividends, interest, or of the corporations referred to for the last five months of the calendar year of 1870 is not far from \$2,000,000. The collector General Reckers has resigned.

The efforts of the President to induce Solicitor General Brewster to withdraw his resignation, alluded to in the HERALD some days ago, have proved successful, and General Brewster will remain in the second place in the Department of Justice, under Attorney General Williams, between whom and himself the most friendly relations prevail.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 26, 1871.

There is due to this government by that of Colombia the sum of \$107,000, being the balance of awards under the conventions of 1857 and 1864. No payment has been made since 1863. The Colombian Minister here wants an extension of time of four years, which government is represented as having refused. Its whole available revenue is \$500,000. Or this \$250,000 has been lost by the failure of the Panama Railroad to pay their subsidy. It has, therefore, been compelled to suspend all works of internal improvement, cut down the army to 1,000 men, reduce all salaries ten per cent, and it is simply impossible for it to pay as things now are.

The failure of the Panama Railway Company alone alluded to was to pay the subsidy due by them to the Colombian government on the 15th August next, and consequently, while the contract is in force, the government to hold the company accountable for any breach of the contract will not be questioned. Our own government will, however, according to the instructions at Bogota, expect that it will hold the company to the literal performance of their part of the contract, that it will itself be guided in forcing the penalty by a strict observance of the terms. It, however, that government should take a more liberal view of the contract, and should cancel the contract of 1867, as proposed by the company, this government, in view of the large interest of citizens embarked in the enterprise, would regard that course as a proof of a friendly disposition on the part of Colombia. It is not usual for this government officially to interfere in matters of contracts between citizens of the United States and foreign governments. There is no determination to disregard the rule in this instance. The considerable public interests involved in the matter, may, however, be deemed to warrant our Minister in at least making such informal representations upon the subject as may induce that government to pause in committing any harsh and premature act to the prejudice of the company. This course our Minister has been instructed to pursue.

The Tichborne Case in the Treasury Department.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts, in certain months in 1851, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of "Osprey." It will be recalled that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estate was a passenger on an English vessel named the "Bella," which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up among others by the captain of an American vessel named the "Osprey."

The Brown and De Large Case for a Seat. G. O. Bowen, of South Carolina, is here looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays. All of his papers are before the committee, but those of De Large are not, the attorney of the latter declining to file them, because De Large failed to pay the expenses attending the taking of testimony, amounting to \$1,000. This attorney says that De Large has no prospect whatever for the retention of the seat now held by him, but that Bowen was clearly elected by the people of the Congressional district.

BLACK KU KLUX.

Outrages on a White Man by Negro Desperados.

Personal Violence, Robbery and Wanton Destruction of Property—Federal Troops Fracturing Ku Klux Outrages on Negroes—An Unoffending Negro Almost Drowned to Death.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Dec. 26, 1871.

Intelligence received here from New York county, South Carolina, gives an alarming account of outrages committed by self-organized armed bands of negroes in that section. A few days since, a little after midnight, a band of eight negroes, armed with muskets and pistols, knocked at the door of one Henry Williams, the ferryman at Wright's ferry, on the right bank of the Catawba, in York county, and demanded admittance. Williams had left home to avoid arrest, and Claiborne Smith, a young man staying at his house, was employed to attend the ferry. Smith asked, "What do you want?" the negroes replied, "Open the door and we will show you, damned quick!" He opened the door, and the eight negroes rushed in, using profane and abusive language. They cocked their pistols at Smith, made him go out, out woe and build up a fire. Then they made him dance for them, hug them and acknowledge the doctrine of social equality.

THE DOCTRINE OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Remaining in the house about two hours, smoking, dancing and singing obscene songs. They took money, clothing and everything they needed, and on going away, knocked Smith to with them.

MORE NEGRO OUTRAGES.

As soon as the negroes went away Mrs. Williams fled, with her three little daughters, to a neighbor's house and urged him to go back to her house, but he was afraid that the negroes would return. They did return and carried off more property, and then marched Smith on foot to the neighborhood of Rock Hill, some fourteen miles, and marched him about all day Wednesday and Thursday, finally taking him to Yorkville on Friday. They would not allow Smith to speak to any one, and told those they met he was out on a Christmas frolic with them. After staying some time in Yorkville they made Smith remain in the town, where they released him.

The same gang went to Sheriff Glenn's farm and committed similar outrages, and from thence to the house of a tenant named Lovelace and arrested a young white man and carried him off with them. They tore up everything about the house, snatched a pistol five times at the breast of a young girl and committed other outrages.

Later information states that the entire gang was later arrested and lodged in jail.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS KU KLUXING NEGROES.

In Cleveland county, in the State of North Carolina, the federal troops quartered at Shelby are practicing Ku Klux outrages on the negroes. Wilson Doggett, a quiet, inoffensive colored man, bought a settler, of 125 gallons capacity, from three of the soldiers belonging to the command of Lieutenant Howe. The still was taken from the depot building, occupied by the troops, and delivered to Wilson about half a mile distant. Wilson was cautioned not to divulge the matter until the soldiers left the town, and they carried the still to Jenkins' mill pond, some distance from town, and sunk it in the pond. The still being missed from the depot search was made, and it was soon discovered that it was in the pond. A sergeant, with a squad of soldiers, said to be acting under orders of the commanding officer, arrested Wilson, carried him to the pond, and told him to dive for the still. They kept him there for some time, forcing him to dive frequently, until he was almost frozen to death—the day being a very cold one—and finally told him if he did not leave the county they would shoot him. Wilson has left the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 26, 1871.

The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with F. W. Whittemore as chairman, has appeared. It makes a very elaborate review of the administration of State finances since the installation of the present government.

Regarding State debt, the committee declare that they cannot believe other than the fearful truths that stare us in the face, that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company—\$2,500,000—represent the liabilities of the State, for which the faith or credit of the State, however unwarrantably presented, has been pledged for payment.

The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements would total up to \$25,000,000. In conclusion, the report says: "The committee, in view of the atrocity of the disclosures, the work of the present administration—or rather a ring, composed of the leading officers of the government of the State—unhesitatingly say that the republican party, which elevated them to power, have shown in this connection of the State treasury and its management, as well as by every other liberative measure, to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperiled the trust to which they were committed."

MISSOURI KU KLUX VIOLENCE.

Outbreak of the Klan at Marshall—Several Negroes Murdered and a Number Wounded—They Threaten to Exterminate the Latter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26, 1871.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat from right of the government to hold the company accountable for any breach of the contract will not be questioned. Our own government will, however, according to the instructions at Bogota, expect that it will hold the company to the literal performance of their part of the contract, that it will itself be guided in forcing the penalty by a strict observance of the terms. It, however, that government should take a more liberal view of the contract, and should cancel the contract of 1867, as proposed by the company, this government, in view of the large interest of citizens embarked in the enterprise, would regard that course as a proof of a friendly disposition on the part of Colombia. It is not usual for this government officially to interfere in matters of contracts between citizens of the United States and foreign governments. There is no determination to disregard the rule in this instance. The considerable public interests involved in the matter, may, however, be deemed to warrant our Minister in at least making such informal representations upon the subject as may induce that government to pause in committing any harsh and premature act to the prejudice of the company. This course our Minister has been instructed to pursue.

The Tichborne Case in the Treasury Department.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts, in certain months in 1851, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of "Osprey." It will be recalled that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estate was a passenger on an English vessel named the "Bella," which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up among others by the captain of an American vessel named the "Osprey."

The Brown and De Large Case for a Seat. G. O. Bowen, of South Carolina, is here looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays. All of his papers are before the committee, but those of De Large are not, the attorney of the latter declining to file them, because De Large failed to pay the expenses attending the taking of testimony, amounting to \$1,000. This attorney says that De Large has no prospect whatever for the retention of the seat now held by him, but that Bowen was clearly elected by the people of the Congressional district.

THE DOCTRINE OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Remaining in the house about two hours, smoking, dancing and singing obscene songs. They took money, clothing and everything they needed, and on going away, knocked Smith to with them.

MORE NEGRO OUTRAGES.

As soon as the negroes went away Mrs. Williams fled, with her three little daughters, to a neighbor's house and urged him to go back to her house, but he was afraid that the negroes would return. They did return and carried off more property, and then marched Smith on foot to the neighborhood of Rock Hill, some fourteen miles, and marched him about all day Wednesday and Thursday, finally taking him to Yorkville on Friday. They would not allow Smith to speak to any one, and told those they met he was out on a Christmas frolic with them. After staying some time in Yorkville they made Smith remain in the town, where they released him.

The same gang went to Sheriff Glenn's farm and committed similar outrages, and from thence to the house of a tenant named Lovelace and arrested a young white man and carried him off with them. They tore up everything about the house, snatched a pistol five times at the breast of a young girl and committed other outrages.

Later information states that the entire gang was later arrested and lodged in jail.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS KU KLUXING NEGROES.

In Cleveland county, in the State of North Carolina, the federal troops quartered at Shelby are practicing Ku Klux outrages on the negroes. Wilson Doggett, a quiet, inoffensive colored man, bought a settler, of 125 gallons capacity, from three of the soldiers belonging to the command of Lieutenant Howe. The still was taken from the depot building, occupied by the troops, and delivered to Wilson about half a mile distant. Wilson was cautioned not to divulge the matter until the soldiers left the town, and they carried the still to Jenkins' mill pond, some distance from town, and sunk it in the pond. The still being missed from the depot search was made, and it was soon discovered that it was in the pond. A sergeant, with a squad of soldiers, said to be acting under orders of the commanding officer, arrested Wilson, carried him to the pond, and told him to dive for the still. They kept him there for some time, forcing him to dive frequently, until he was almost frozen to death—the day being a very cold one—and finally told him if he did not leave the county they would shoot him. Wilson has left the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 26, 1871.

The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with F. W. Whittemore as chairman, has appeared. It makes a very elaborate review of the administration of State finances since the installation of the present government.

Regarding State debt, the committee declare that they cannot believe other than the fearful truths that stare us in the face, that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company—\$2,500,000—represent the liabilities of the State, for which the faith or credit of the State, however unwarrantably presented, has been pledged for payment.

The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements would total up to \$25,000,000. In conclusion, the report says: "The committee, in view of the atrocity of the disclosures, the work of the present administration—or rather a ring, composed of the leading officers of the government of the State—unhesitatingly say that the republican party, which elevated them to power, have shown in this connection of the State treasury and its management, as well as by every other liberative measure, to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperiled the trust to which they were committed."

MISSOURI KU KLUX VIOLENCE.

Outbreak of the Klan at Marshall—Several Negroes Murdered and a Number Wounded—They Threaten to Exterminate the Latter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26, 1871.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat from right of the government to hold the company accountable for any breach of the contract will not be questioned. Our own government will, however, according to the instructions at Bogota, expect that it will hold the company to the literal performance of their part of the contract, that it will itself be guided in forcing the penalty by a strict observance of the terms. It, however, that government should take a more liberal view of the contract, and should cancel the contract of 1867, as proposed by the company, this government, in view of the large interest of citizens embarked in the enterprise, would regard that course as a proof of a friendly disposition on the part of Colombia. It is not usual for this government officially to interfere in matters of contracts between citizens of the United States and foreign governments. There is no determination to disregard the rule in this instance. The considerable public interests involved in the matter, may, however, be deemed to warrant our Minister in at least making such informal representations upon the subject as may induce that government to pause in committing any harsh and premature act to the prejudice of the company. This course our Minister has been instructed to pursue.

The Tichborne Case in the Treasury Department.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts, in certain months in 1851, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of "Osprey." It will be recalled that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estate was a passenger on an English vessel named the "Bella," which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up among others by the captain of an American vessel named the "Osprey."

The Brown and De Large Case for a Seat. G. O. Bowen, of South Carolina, is here looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays. All of his papers are before the committee, but those of De Large are not, the attorney of the latter declining to file them, because De Large failed to pay the expenses attending the taking of testimony, amounting to \$1,000. This attorney says that De Large has no prospect whatever for the retention of the seat now held by him, but that Bowen was clearly elected by the people of the Congressional district.

THE DOCTRINE OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Remaining in the house about two hours, smoking, dancing and singing obscene songs. They took money, clothing and everything they needed, and on going away, knocked Smith to with them.

MORE NEGRO OUTRAGES.

As soon as the negroes went away Mrs. Williams fled, with her three little daughters, to a neighbor's house and urged him to go back to her house, but he was afraid that the negroes would return. They did return and carried off more property, and then marched Smith on foot to the neighborhood of Rock Hill, some fourteen miles, and marched him about all day Wednesday and Thursday, finally taking him to Yorkville on Friday. They would not allow Smith to speak to any one, and told those they met he was out on a Christmas frolic with them. After staying some time in Yorkville they made Smith remain in the town, where they released him.

The same gang went to Sheriff Glenn's farm and committed similar outrages, and from thence to the house of a tenant named Lovelace and arrested a young white man and carried him off with them. They tore up everything about the house, snatched a pistol five times at the breast of a young girl and committed other outrages.

Later information states that the entire gang was later arrested and lodged in jail.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS KU KLUXING NEGROES.

In Cleveland county, in the State of North Carolina, the federal troops quartered at Shelby are practicing Ku Klux outrages on the negroes. Wilson Doggett, a quiet, inoffensive colored man, bought a settler, of 125 gallons capacity, from three of the soldiers belonging to the command of Lieutenant Howe. The still was taken from the depot building, occupied by the troops, and delivered to Wilson about half a mile distant. Wilson was cautioned not to divulge the matter until the soldiers left the town, and they carried the still to Jenkins' mill pond, some distance from town, and sunk it in the pond. The still being missed from the depot search was made, and it was soon discovered that it was in the pond. A sergeant, with a squad of soldiers, said to be acting under orders of the commanding officer, arrested Wilson, carried him to the pond, and told him to dive for the still. They kept him there for some time, forcing him to dive frequently, until he was almost frozen to death—the day being a very cold one—and finally told him if he did not leave the county they would shoot him. Wilson has left the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 26, 1871.

The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with F. W. Whittemore as chairman, has appeared. It makes a very elaborate review of the administration of State finances since the installation of the present government.

Regarding State debt, the committee declare that they cannot believe other than the fearful truths that stare us in the face, that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company—\$2,500,000—represent the liabilities of the State, for which the faith or credit of the State, however unwarrantably presented, has been pledged for payment.

The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements would total up to \$25,000,000. In conclusion, the report says: "The committee, in view of the atrocity of the disclosures, the work of the present administration—or rather a ring, composed of the leading officers of the government of the State—unhesitatingly say that the republican party, which elevated them to power, have shown in this connection of the State treasury and its management, as well as by every other liberative measure, to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperiled the trust to which they were committed."

MISSOURI KU KLUX VIOLENCE.

Outbreak of the Klan at Marshall—Several Negroes Murdered and a Number Wounded—They Threaten to Exterminate the Latter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26, 1871.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat from right of the government to hold the company accountable for any breach of the contract will not be questioned. Our own government will, however, according to the instructions at Bogota, expect that it will hold the company to the literal performance of their part of the contract, that it will itself be guided in forcing the penalty by a strict observance of the terms. It, however, that government should take a more liberal view of the contract, and should cancel the contract of 1867, as proposed by the company, this government, in view of the large interest of citizens embarked in the enterprise, would regard that course as a proof of a friendly disposition on the part of Colombia. It is not usual for this government officially to interfere in matters of contracts between citizens of the United States and foreign governments. There is no determination to disregard the rule in this instance. The considerable public interests involved in the matter, may, however, be deemed to warrant our Minister in at least making such informal representations upon the subject as may induce that government to pause in committing any harsh and premature act to the prejudice of the company. This course our Minister has been instructed to pursue.

The Tichborne Case in the Treasury Department.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts, in certain months in 1851, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of "Osprey." It will be recalled that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estate was a passenger on an English vessel named the "Bella," which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up among others by the captain of an American vessel named the "Osprey."

The Brown and De Large Case for a Seat. G. O. Bowen, of South Carolina, is here looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays. All of his papers are before the committee, but those of De Large are not, the attorney of the latter declining to file them, because De Large failed to pay the expenses attending the taking of testimony, amounting to \$1,000. This attorney says that De Large has no prospect whatever for the retention of the seat now held by him, but that Bowen was clearly elected by the people of the Congressional district.

THE DOCTRINE OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Remaining in the house about two hours, smoking, dancing and singing obscene songs. They took money, clothing and everything they needed, and on going away, knocked Smith to with them.

MORE NEGRO OUTRAGES.

As soon as the negroes went away Mrs. Williams fled, with her three little daughters, to a neighbor's house and urged him to go back to her house, but he was afraid that the negroes would return. They did return and carried off more property, and then marched Smith on foot to the neighborhood of Rock Hill, some fourteen miles, and marched him about all day Wednesday and Thursday, finally taking him to Yorkville on Friday. They would not allow Smith to speak to any one, and told those they met he was out on a Christmas frolic with them. After staying some time in Yorkville they made Smith remain in the town, where they released him.

The same gang went to Sheriff Glenn's farm and committed similar outrages, and from thence to the house of a tenant named Lovelace and arrested a young white man and carried him off with them. They tore up everything about the house, snatched a pistol five times at the breast of a young girl and committed other outrages.

Later information states that the entire gang was later arrested and lodged in jail.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS KU KLUXING NEGROES.

In Cleveland county, in the State of North Carolina, the federal troops quartered at Shelby are practicing Ku Klux outrages on the negroes. Wilson Doggett, a quiet, inoffensive colored man, bought a settler, of 125 gallons capacity, from three of the soldiers belonging to the command of Lieutenant Howe. The still was taken from the depot building, occupied by the troops, and delivered to Wilson about half a mile distant. Wilson was cautioned not to divulge the matter until the soldiers left the town, and they carried the still to Jenkins' mill pond, some distance from town, and sunk it in the pond. The still being missed from the depot search was made, and it was soon discovered that it was in the pond. A sergeant, with a squad of soldiers, said to be acting under orders of the commanding officer, arrested Wilson, carried him to the pond, and told him to dive for the still. They kept him there for some time, forcing him to dive frequently, until he was almost frozen to death—the day being a very cold one—and finally told him if he did not leave the county they would shoot him. Wilson has left the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 26, 1871.

The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with F. W. Whittemore as chairman, has appeared. It makes a very elaborate review of the administration of State finances since the installation of the present government.

Regarding State debt, the committee declare that they cannot believe other than the fearful truths that stare us in the face, that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company—\$2,500,000—represent the liabilities of the State, for which the faith or credit of the State, however unwarrantably presented, has been pledged for payment.

The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements would total up to \$25,000,000. In conclusion, the report says: "The committee, in view of the atrocity of the disclosures, the work of the present administration—or rather a ring, composed of the leading officers of the government of the State—unhesitatingly say that the republican party, which elevated them to power, have shown in this connection of the State treasury and its management, as well as by every other liberative measure, to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperiled the trust to which they were committed."

MISSOURI KU KLUX VIOLENCE.

Outbreak of the Klan at Marshall—Several Negroes Murdered and a Number Wounded